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In Lower Florida wilds

A volume by SIMPSON,[2] described as a naturalist's observations on the geology, geography, and life of the more tropical part of the state, presents much scientific information in an attractive popular manner, well illustrated with plates from good photographs. Two chapters should be of particular interest to plant ecologists, since the one outlines the plant succession from the pine lands to the "hammocks," while the other gives a picture of the primeval forest of semitropical type. The author's opinion that the broad level evergreen forest of the "hammock" is the true climax vegetation seems well founded, while his emphasis upon the destructive and retrogressive effect of fire appears to furnish a part, at least, of the explanation why such vegetation has not dominated a larger portion of the peninsula.

The tale of the evolution of the land is attractively told, and seems as scientifically accurate as the story of the succession in the forests.—GEO. D. FULLER.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Organic acids and anthocyanin formation.—COMBES,[3] ROSE,[4] NICOLAS,[5] and other workers have found that anthocyanin formation is accompanied by increased oxygen fixation. MIRANDE,[6] KEEBLE[7] and ARMSTRONG, and MIEGE[8] have found that anthocyanin formation occurs regularly in tissues containing comparatively large quantities of oxidases. Later work, such as that of COMBES,[9] WILLSTÄTTER,[10] and EVEREST,[11] has shown that anthocyanins

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[2] SIMPSON, C. T., In Lower Florida wilds. 8vo. pp. xv+404. *pls. 64. maps. 2.* New York: Putnam's Sons. 1920. $3.50.

[3] COMBES, R., Les echanges gazeux des feuilles pendant la formation et la destruction des pigments anthocyaniques. Rev. Gen. Botanique **27**:177–212. 1910.

[4] ROSE, E., Étude des echanges gazeux et de la variation des sucres et des glucosides au cours de la formation des pigments anthocyaniques dans les fleurs de *Cobaea scandens*. Rev. Gen. Botanique **26**:257–270. 1914.

[5] NICOLAS, G., Contribution a l'étude des relations qui existent, dans les feuilles, entre la respiration et la presenxe de l'anthocyane. Rev. Gen. Botanique **31**:161–178. 1919.

[6] MIRANDE, M., Sur l'origine de l'anthocyanine, deduite de l'observation de quelques insectes parasites des feuilles. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. **145**:1300. 1907.

[7] KEEBLE, F., and ARMSTRONG, E. F., The rôle of oxidases in the formation of anthocyan pigments of plants. Jour. Genetics **2**:277–311. 1912.

[8] MIEGE, E., Recherches sur les principales espéces de *Fagopyrum*. Thesis for Doctorate. Paris. 1914.

[9] COMBES, R., Production experimentale d'une anthocyane identique a celle qui se forme dans les feuilles rouges en automne, en partant d'un compose extrait des feuilles vertes. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. **147**:1002–1004. 1913.

[10] WILLSTÄTTER, R., Über die Farbstoff der Bluten und Fruchte. Sitz. Ber. Akad. Wiss. 402–411. 1914.

[11] EVEREST, E., The production of anthocyanins and anthocyanidins. Proc. Roy. Soc. B. **87**:444–453. 1914.